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Ueber die Entwicklung der Furchen und Windungen des menschlichen Gehirns. J. MINGAZZINI. Moleschott's Untersuchungen, XIII, 6, S. 498. Reviewed in Centralblatt f. Physiol. No. 5, 1888, by Ziehen.

The chief point of this investigation was to determine at what stage of development the variations in the convolutions became apparent, whether they appeared simultaneously on both sides, and other related facts. 42 foetal brains hardened in alcohol and zinc chloride were the material used in the study. M. finds that almost all the variations occur between the seventh and tenth months of foetal life—quite what is to be expected when it is recollected that the main fissures and sulci alone are marked out in the seventh month. Certain sulci are not simultaneously developed on both hemispheres. For example, the fiss. occipit. II appears more often first on the left side; on the other hand the sulci orbitales and supraorbitales first on the right side. The frontal sulci appear with perfect regularity first on the right side. The growth in the length of the sulci is unequal on the two sides, and of the secondary sulci some appear between the seventh and eighth months, others between the seventh and ninth months, while the tertiary sulci appear between the seventh and tenth months.

Differences between male and female show in the development of the gyri from the eighth month on. These consist in the male not only in an absolutely greater cerebral surface, but also in a relatively greater growth of the parts lying in front of the central fissure as compared with those lying behind it.

Ueber die Lymphwege des Gehirns. M. J. ROSSBACH und E. SEHRWALD. (Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissenschaften, 1888, Nos. 25 und 26.) Abstracted in Centralbl. f. Physiol. 1888, No. 12, by Obersteiner.

It has been suggested here and there of late that the stain produced by Golgi's method for bringing out the ganglion cells depended on a deposit of silver or mercury salts in lymph-spaces. The work of these authors goes far to support such a view, and they interpret their results as showing them three sets of lymph-spaces in the brain, those about the vessels, about the nerve cells, and about the glia cells. The relations of these spaces to the perivascular spaces and to one another are such as have been described for the prolongations of the respective sorts of cells.

It should be added in support of the view here taken, that by this same reaction the authors have been able to demonstrate lymph-spaces in many other organs, as the intestine skin, liver, muscle, cartilage, etc.

Etwas über Schädel-Asymmetrie und Stirnnaht. M. O. FRÄNKEL. Nerolog. Centralbl. No. 15, 1888.

It is certainly still open to discussion how far the development of the brain is associated with that of the skull, and whether it is safe to infer from a deformation of the skull a corresponding variation in the brain. By the younger Italian school, asymmetry of the skull is considered as a degenerative change, and their statistics go to show that it is a marked characteristic of the criminal class. Other authors look upon a moderate amount of asymmetry of the skull as